

Aklat at mga Album ng

# DIWA at HIMIG ng PILIPINAS

(Songs of the Philippines)

## Unang Album

Mga tugtuging isinaayos ni  
HILARION F. RUBIO  
PILIPINAS KONG MAHAL  
LUPANG HINIRANG  
NATIONAL HEROES  
AWIT KAY BALAGTAS  
TAGUMPAY  
ARAW NG KAPANGANAKAN  
QUEZON CITY MARCH

## Ika-2 Album

Mga tugtugin ni  
LEON IGNACIO  
LAMBINGAN  
TAMPUHAN  
SA TAPAT NG IYONG BINTANA  
KAYUMANGGI  
SA NUNAL MO LAMANG

## Ika-3 Album

Mga tugtugin ni  
LEON IGNACIO  
SA LIWANAG NG BUWAN  
BUNTUNG-HININGA NG PUSO  
MUTYA NG SILANGAN  
BAKIT KA LUMIMOT?  
TAKIPSILIM

## Ika-4 na Album

Mga tugtugin nina H. F. RUBIO at A. J. MOLINA  
ANG WIKAY BUKLOD NG BANSA  
SA INANG LUPA  
ULIRANG PAMAMAYAN  
MUTYA NG SILANGAN  
BUSILAK

## Ika-5 Album

Mga Harana ni  
S. S. SUAREZ  
DUNGAWIN MO, HIRANG  
DI KA NA NAAWA  
NATUTULOG KA NA BA, SINTA?  
ANG AWIT KO, IROG  
MALAMIG ANG SIMOY  
HARANA EN VALSE  
UMAGA NA PALA

## Ika-6 na Album

Mga tugtuging isinaayos ni  
HILARION F. RUBIO  
PINAGKAWING NA MGA HIMIG PILIPINO  
ANG PASKO  
ANG GANDA NI NANAY  
MALINIS NA PANYO

## Ika-7 Album

Mga Balitaw ni  
S. S. SUAREZ  
POOK NA KAAKIT-AKIT  
BARONG-TAGALOG  
SA MUNTING BATIS  
MAG-ASAWAY DI BIRO  
KUNG AKO'Y NAGLALABA  
BAKIT BA NAMAN . . . O, IKOGI  
PAMASKONG ALAY SA IYO  
(Neneng Ko)

## Ika-8 Album

Mga tugtugin ni  
LAUREANO G. VICENCIO  
IKAW LAMANG  
ALAALA KITA SA GABING PAGTULOG  
PROMISED LAND (Lupang Pangako)  
PILIPINAS  
AVE MARIA (No. 1)

## Ika-9 na Album

Mga tugtugin ni  
FELIPE PADILLA DE LEON  
SAPAGKA'T MAHAL KITA  
ILANG-ILANG  
ANG ATING KAHAPON  
AKO'Y PILIPINO

## Ika-10 Album

Mga tugtugin ni  
HILARION F. RUBIO  
HALIK  
SINO KA?  
GUGMANG TINALIKDAN  
INA  
ANG YABAG NI LOLO

Halaga ng bawa't album—P3.00

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Tel. Blg. 4-38-25



# KATAPUSANG HIBIK NG PILIPINAS

Tula ni Andres Bonifacio

Sumikat na, Ina, sa sinisilangan,  
ang araw ng poot ng Katagalugan,  
tatlong daang taong aming iningatan  
sa dagat ng dusa ng karalitaan.

Walang isinuway kaming iyong anak  
sa bagyong masasal ng dalita't hirap;  
iisa ang puso nitong Pilipinas  
at ikaw ay di na Ina naming lahat.

Sa kapuwa Ina'y wala kang kaparis ...  
ang layaw ng anak: dalita't pasakit;  
pag nagpatirapang sa iyo'y humibik,  
lunas na gamot mo ay kasakit-sakit.

Gapusing mahigpit ang mga tagalog;  
makitang nagbiting parang isang hayop;  
kubain sa sikad, kulata, at suntok—  
ito бага, Ina, ang iyong pag-irog?

Ipabilanggo mo't sa dagat itapon;  
barilin, lasunin, nang kami'y malipol.  
Sa aming tagalog ito бага'y hatol,  
Inang mahabagin, sa lahat ng kampon?

Aming tinitii hanggang sa mamatay;  
bangkay nang mistula'y ayaw pang tigilan—  
kaya kung ihulog sa mga libingan,  
linsad na ang buto't lamuray ang laman.

Wala nang namana itong Pilipinas  
sa layaw sa Ina kundi pawang hirap;  
tiis ay pasulong, patente'y nagkalat,  
rekargo't imp'westo'y nagsala-salabat.

Sarisaring silo sa ami'y inisip,  
kasabay ng utos na tuparing pilit,  
may sa alumbrado,—kaya kaming tikis—  
kahi't isang ilaw ay walang masilip.

Ang lupa at bahay na tinatahanan,  
bukid at tubigang kalawak-lawakan,  
at gayon din pati ng mga halaman,  
sa paring kastila ay binubuwisan.

Bukod pa sa rito'y ang iba't iba pa,  
huwag nang saysayin, Oh, Inang Espanya,  
sunod kaming lahat hanggang may hininga,  
tagalog di'y siyang minamasama pa.

Ikaw nga, Oh, Inang pabaya't sukaban,  
kami'y di na iyo saan man humanggan,  
ihanda mo, Ina, ang paglilibingan  
sa mawawakawak na maraming bangkay.

Sa sangmaliwanag ngayon ay sasabog  
ang barila't kanyong katulad ay kulog,  
ang sigwang masasal sa dugong aagos,  
ang kanilang balang makikipamook.

Di na kailangan sa iyo ang awa  
ng mga tagalog, Oh, Inang kuhila,  
paraiso namin, ang kami'y mapuksa  
at langit mo naman ang kami'y madusta.

Paalam na, Ina, itong Pilipinas.  
Paalam na, Ina, itong nasa hirap.  
Paalam, paalam, Inang walang habag.  
Paalam na ngayon, katapusang tawag.

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## PAMBANSANG AWIT NG PILIPINAS (LUPANG HINIRANG)

Bayang Magiliw,  
Perlas ng Silanganan,  
Alab ng puso  
Sa dibdib mo'y buhay.

Lupang Hinirang,  
Duyan ka ng magiting,  
Sa manlulupig  
Di ka pasisiil.

Sa dagat at bundok,  
Sa simoy at sa langit mong bughaw,

May dilag ang tula  
At awit sa paglayang minamahal.

Ang kislap ng watawat mo'y  
Tagumpay na nagniningning;  
Ang bituin at araw niya  
Kailan pa ma'y di magdidilim.

Lupa ng araw, ng luwalhati't pagsinta,  
Buhay ay langit sa piling mo;  
Aming ligaya na pag may mang-aapi  
Ang mamatay nang dahil sa iyo.





**THE DEATH OF ANDRES BONIFACIO**

First-prize winning painting in connection with Bonifacio centennial year showing the death of the Great Plebian at Nagpatong, Maragondon, Cavite on May 10, 1897.



**CENTENNIAL STAMP**

(commemorating the 100th birthday anniversary of Andres Bonifacio: November 30, 1863—November 30, 1963)

**In happy remembrance of November 30, 1963  
100th birthday anniversary of Andres Bonifacio  
who founded the Katipunan, a revolutionary society  
that began the Philippine Revolution against Spain.**

### ANDRES BONIFACIO ON DEATH FOR ONE'S COUNTRY

"Engrave in thy heart that the height of honor and happiness is to die in order to save one's country."



STAMP ON JOSE RIZAL

### JOSE RIZAL ON DEATH FOR ONE'S COUNTRY

"... I wish to show those who deny us patriotism that we know how to die for our duty and our convictions. What matters death if one dies for one's native land and dear ones."

*Compliments of Professor* DIOSDADO G. CAPINO: 155 Cordillera, Sta. Mesa Heights  
Quezon City, Philippines





THE CRY OF PUGAD LAWIN (AUGUST 23, 1896)

Second-prize winning painting in connection with the Bonifacio centennial year showing Bonifacio leading many Katipuneros in shouting: "Long live the Philippines! Long live the Katipunan!" to indicate a decision to take up arms against Spain.



CENTENNIAL STAMP  
(commemorating the 100th birthday anniversary of Andres Bonifacio: November 30, 1863—November 30, 1963)

**In happy remembrance of November 30, 1963  
100th birthday anniversary of Andres Bonifacio  
who founded the Katipunan, a revolutionary society  
that began the Philippine Revolution against Spain.**

### ANDRES BONIFACIO ON COURAGE

"Oh, my compatriots! Let us consecrate all our force to the good cause, with unshakable and absolute faith in its success, in the ultimate prosperity, so anxiously desired by us, of the land of our birth."



STAMP ON JOSE RIZAL

### JOSE RIZAL ON COURAGE

"In all parts of the world where an honest man lifts his thoughts to reform, he encounters a Golgotha. Do not let that frighten you."

Compliments of Professor DIOSDADO G. CAPINO: 155 Cordillera, Sta. Mesa Heights  
Quezon City, Philippines

(Spreading Jose Rizal's universal ideas through stamps: No. 22)





CENTENNIAL STAMP  
(commemorating the 100th birthday  
anniversary of Andres Bonifacio:  
November 30, 1863—November 30,  
1963)

Andres Bonifacio was born on  
November 30, 1863 at a house oppo-  
site the present site of the Tutuban  
Railroad Station, Tondo, Manila.



Marker of the site of the house where Bonifacio  
was born.

**In happy remembrance of November 30, 1963  
100th birthday anniversary of Andres Bonifacio  
who founded the Katipunan, a revolutionary society  
that began the Philippine Revolution against Spain.**

### ANDRES BONIFACIO ON THE IMPORTANCE OF EXAMPLE

“Let the acts of each in good government and the performance of his  
duties, be such as to serve as an example to his neighbor.”



STAMP ON JOSE RIZAL

### JOSE RIZAL ON THE IMPORTANCE OF EXAMPLE

“Gladly do I expose myself to danger... to crown my  
work and to attest with my example what I have always  
preached.”

“There is nothing better than example.”

*Compliments of Professor DIOSDADO G. CAPINO: 155 Cordillera, Sta. Mesa Heights  
Quezon City, Philippines*

(Spreading Jose Rizal's universal ideas through stamps: No. 24)





The original marker placed in the 1900s on a house at 72 Azcarraga (now Claro M. Recto Avenue) where the Katipunan was founded by Andres Bonifacio, Deodato Arellano, Valentin Diaz, Ladislao Diwa, Jose Dizon and a few others.

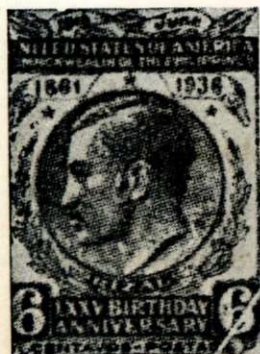


CENTENNIAL STAMP  
(commemorating the 100th birthday anniversary of Andres Bonifacio: November 30, 1863—November 30, 1963)

**In happy remembrance of November 30, 1963  
100th birthday anniversary of Andres Bonifacio  
who founded the Katipunan, a revolutionary society  
that began the Philippine Revolution against Spain.**

### ANDRES BONIFACIO ON PERSEVERANCE

"Calmness, constancy, reason, and faith in all work and actions crown every desire with success."



STAMP ON JOSE RIZAL

### JOSE RIZAL ON PERSEVERANCE

"Step by step one reaches the Temple of Progress whose numerous and fitful steps are not climbed without having faith and conviction in the soul, in the heart courage necessary in encountering disillusion and the gaze fixed on the future."

Compliments of Professor DIOSDADO G. CAPINO: 155 Cordillera, Sta. Mesa Heights  
Quezon City, Philippines





**CENTENNIAL STAMP**  
(commemorating the 100th birthday  
anniversary of Andres Bonifacio:  
November 30, 1863—November 30,  
1963)

The first shot for Filipino freedom was fired on August 30, 1896 at Pinaglabanan, San Juan, Rizal.

The monument at Pinaglabanan shows a dignified Filipino woman symbolizing the Motherland flanked by two youthful Katipuneros brandishing a bolo.



Historic monument at Pinaglabanan,  
San Juan, Rizal.

**In happy remembrance of November 30, 1963  
100th birthday anniversary of Andres Bonifacio  
who founded the Katipunan, a revolutionary society  
that began the Philippine Revolution against Spain.**

### ANDRES BONIFACIO ON LOVE OF COUNTRY

"Come ye, who have been living  
Of future felicity dreaming,  
And have tasted naught but sorrow,  
Come, love your unhappy country."



STAMP ON JOSE RIZAL

### JOSE RIZAL ON LOVE OF COUNTRY

"You who have lost the ideal of your souls ... and who  
grow dejected and lonely like the autumn trees shorn of their  
leaves and flowers finding nothing worthy to love, you have  
your mother country that claims your affection."

Compliments of Professor DIOSDADO G. CAPINO: 155 Cordillera, Sta. Mesa Heights  
Quezon City, Philippines

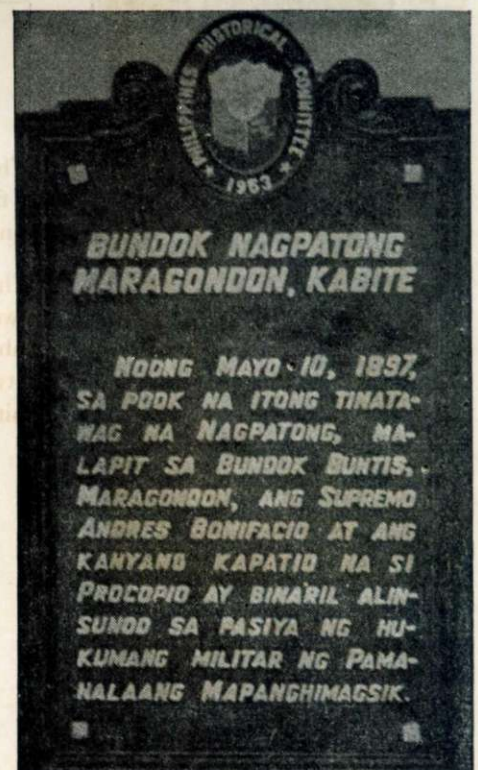
(Spreading Jose Rizal's universal ideas through stamps: No. 26)





**CENTENNIAL STAMP**  
(commemorating the 100th birthday anniversary of Andres Bonifacio: November 30, 1863—November 30, 1963)

The marker at Nagpatong was placed on May 10, 1963 to mark the place where Bonifacio and his brother Procopio were shot on May 10, 1897 according to an order of the military court of the Revolutionary Government headed by President Emilio Aguinaldo.



Marker placed at Nagpatong, Maragondon, Cavite.

In happy remembrance of November 30, 1963  
100th birthday anniversary of Andres Bonifacio  
who founded the Katipunan, a revolutionary society  
that began the Philippine Revolution against Spain.

### ANDRES BONIFACIO ON PHILIPPINE LIFE IN EARLY TIMES

"The Filipinos, who in early times were ruled by our true countrymen before the coming of the Spaniards, were living in great abundance and prosperity.... everybody had a nobility of heart."



STAMP ON JOSE RIZAL

### JOSE RIZAL ON PHILIPPINE LIFE IN EARLY TIMES

"... all the histories of those first years (after the coming of Spain) are full of long descriptions of their industry and agriculture of the natives. ... there was life, there was activity, there was movement."

Compliments of Professor DIOSDADO G. CAPINO: 155 Cordillera, Sta. Mesa Heights  
Quezon City, Philippines





ANDRES BONIFACIO  
(From a rare print)



Andres Bonifacio  
Centennial Stamp  
(Nov. 30, 1863-  
Nov. 30, 1963)



JOSE RIZAL  
(A rare picture published in Germany)

**In happy remembrance of November 30, 1963  
100th birthday anniversary of Andres Bonifacio.**

### **ANDRES BONIFACIO'S DECALOGUE**

1. Love God with thy heart.
2. Always bear in mind that the true love of God is love of thy country, and that this love is also the true love for thy fellowmen.
3. Engrave in thy heart that the height of honor and happiness is to die in order to save one's country.
4. Calmness, constancy, reason, and faith in all work and actions crown every good desire with success.
5. Maintain the mandates and aims of the K.K.K. like thine honor.
6. It is incumbent upon all to deliver and aid, at the risk of their own lives and property, anyone who runs great risk in the performance of his duties.
7. Let the acts of each, in good government and the performance of his duties, be such as to serve as an example to his neighbor.
8. Insofar as it is within thy power, share thy means with every indigent or unfortunate person.
9. Diligence in the effort to earn means of subsistence is the genuine love of one's self, one's wife, son, daughter, brother, sister, and compatriot.
10. Believe in the punishment of every scoundrel and traitor and in the reward of every good act. Believe, likewise, that the aims of the K.K.K. are God-given and that desires for thy country are therefore also desires of God.

### **JOSE RIZAL'S DONT'S**

1. Don't gamble.
2. Don't be a drunkard.
3. Don't break the laws.
4. Don't be a rabid partisan.
5. Don't be merely a fault-finding critic.
6. Don't put yourself in the way of humiliation.
7. Don't treat anyone with haughtiness or contempt.
8. Don't condemn anyone without first hearing his side.
9. Don't forget those who worthily have come to want.
10. Don't fail those without means who show application and ability.
11. Don't associate with immoral persons or with persons of bad habits.
12. Don't overlook the value to our country of new machinery and industries.
13. Don't ever cease working for the prosperity and welfare of our native land.

*Compliments of Professor DIOSDADO G. CAPINO: 155 Cordillera, Sta. Mesa Heights  
Quezon City, Philippines*

(Spreading Jose Rizal's universal ideas through stamps: No. 28)



Andres Bonifacio, Bayani ng Manila (Martsa)

L. Opnacio  
Arr. by A. Romeros

Piccolo

Flute

Oboe

E♭ Clarinet

E♭ Clarinets

Alto Clarinet

Bass Clarinet

Bassoon

Saxophones

Alto

Tenor

Baritone

E♭ Trumpets (Cornets)

Horn

Baritone

Trombone

Basses

Timpani

Percussion



Handwritten musical score for a large orchestra, featuring multiple staves for various instruments. The score is written in a single system, showing measures 1 through 16. The instruments listed on the left are:

- Piccolo
- Flute
- Oboe
- E♭ Clarinet
- B♭ Clarinets (3 staves)
- Alto Clarinet
- Bass Clarinet
- Bassoon
- Saxophones (Alto, Tenor, Baritone)
- B♭ Trumpets (Cornets) (3 staves)
- Horn
- Baritone
- Trombone
- Basses
- Timpani
- Percussion

The score includes dynamic markings such as *cresc.* (crescendo) and *f* (forte). The notation is in a single system, with measures 1 through 16 visible. The key signature is one flat (B♭), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written in a single system, with measures 1 through 16 visible. The notation is in a single system, with measures 1 through 16 visible.



Handwritten musical score for a large orchestra, featuring multiple staves for various instruments. The score is written in a single system across four measures. The instruments listed on the left are:

- Piccolo
- Flute
- Oboe
- E♭ Clarinet
- B♭ Clarinets (3 staves)
- Alto Clarinet
- Bass Clarinet
- Bassoon
- Saxophones (Alto, Tenor, Baritone)
- B♭ Trumpets (Corns) (3 staves)
- Horn (2 staves)
- Baritone
- Trombone (2 staves)
- Basses
- Timpani
- Percussion

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *p*, *f*). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into four measures, with the first measure containing a key signature change from one sharp to two sharps (F# and C#). The notation is dense, with many notes and rests, and includes various musical symbols like slurs, ties, and accidentals.

to next page



Piccolo

Flute

Oboe

E♭ Clarinet

E♭ Clarinets

Alto Clarinet

Bass Clarinet

Bassoon

Saxophones

Alto

Tenor

Baritone

E♭ Trumpets (Cornets)

Horn

Baritone

Trombone

Basses

Timpani

Percussion

This is a handwritten musical score for a large orchestra. The score is written on multiple staves, each labeled with an instrument or section. The instruments listed on the left are: Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, E♭ Clarinet, E♭ Clarinets (a group of three staves), Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, Saxophones (Alto, Tenor, Baritone), E♭ Trumpets (Cornets) (a group of three staves), Horn, Baritone, Trombone, Basses, Timpani, and Percussion. The music is written in a single system, with measures separated by vertical bar lines. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'mp' (mezzo-piano). The score is written in a clear, legible hand, and the overall layout is organized and professional.



Piccolo

Flute

Oboe

E♭ Clarinet

E♭ Clarinets

Alto Clarinet

Bass Clarinet

Bassoon

Saxophones

Alto

Tenor

Baritone

B♭ Trumpets (Cornets)

Horn

Baritone

Trombone

Basses

Timpani

Percussion

This is a handwritten musical score for a large orchestra. The score is written on multiple staves, each labeled with an instrument or section. The instruments listed from top to bottom are: Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, E♭ Clarinet, E♭ Clarinets (a group of three staves), Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, Saxophones (a group of three staves: Alto, Tenor, Baritone), B♭ Trumpets (Cornets) (a group of three staves), Horn, Baritone, Trombone, Basses, Timpani, and Percussion. The music is written in a single system, with measures grouped by vertical bar lines. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings (e.g., 'f' for fortissimo). The handwriting is in black ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.



Piccolo

Flute

Oboe

E♭ Clarinet

B♭ Clarinets

Alto Clarinet

Bass Clarinet

Bassoon

Saxophones

Alto

Tenor

Baritone

B♭ Trumpets (Cornets)

Horn

Baritone

Trombone

Basses

Timpani

Percussion

This is a handwritten musical score for a large orchestra. The score is written on 28 staves, each labeled with an instrument or section. The instruments are arranged in a traditional orchestral layout. The woodwind section includes Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, E♭ Clarinet, B♭ Clarinets (three staves), Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, and Saxophones (Alto, Tenor, Baritone). The brass section includes B♭ Trumpets (Cornets) (three staves), Horn (two staves), Baritone, Trombone, and Basses. The percussion section includes Timpani and Percussion. The notation is handwritten in black ink on aged paper. The score is written in a common time signature (C) and features a variety of musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The handwriting is clear and legible, with some corrections and annotations visible. The overall style is that of a professional musical manuscript.



Piccolo

Flute

Oboe

E♭ Clarinet

B♭ Clarinets

Alto Clarinet

Bass Clarinet

Bassoon

Saxophones

Alto

Tenor

Baritone

B♭ Trumpets (Cornets)

Horn

Baritone

Trombone

Basses

Timpani

Percussion

*Handwritten musical score for a large orchestra. The score is written on multiple staves, each labeled with an instrument. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *dim.* (diminuendo). The score is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes or rests. The instruments listed on the left include Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, E♭ Clarinet, B♭ Clarinets (multiple staves), Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, Saxophones (Alto, Tenor, Baritone), B♭ Trumpets (Cornets), Horn, Baritone, Trombone, Basses, Timpani, and Percussion. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The handwriting is in ink, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.*



Piccolo

Flute

Oboe

E♭ Clarinet

E♭ Clarinets

Alto Clarinet

Bass Clarinet

Bassoon

Sax. phones

Alto

Tenor

Baritone

E♭ Trumpets (Cornets)

Horn

Baritone

Trombone

Basses

Timpani

Percussion



Piccolo

Flute

Oboe

E♭ Clarinet

E♭ Clarinets

Alto Clarinet

Bass Clarinet

Bassoon

Saxophones

Alto

Tenor

Baritone

E♭ Trumpets (Cornets)

Horn

Baritone

Trombone

Basses

Timpani

Percussion

This is a handwritten musical score for a large orchestra. The score is written on multiple staves, each labeled with an instrument or section. The instruments listed from top to bottom are: Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, E♭ Clarinet, E♭ Clarinets (a section of three staves), Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, Saxophones (Alto, Tenor, Baritone), E♭ Trumpets (Cornets) (a section of three staves), Horn, Baritone, Trombone, Basses, Timpani, and Percussion. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). The score is written in a clear, legible hand, typical of a composer's manuscript.



Handwritten musical score for a large orchestra, featuring multiple staves for various instruments. The score is written in a single system across eight measures. The instruments listed on the left are:

- Piccolo
- Flute
- Oboe
- E♭ Clarinet
- E♭ Clarinets (two staves)
- Alto Clarinet
- Bass Clarinet
- Bassoon
- Saxophones (Alto, Tenor, Baritone)
- E♭ Trumpets (Cornets) (three staves)
- Horn
- Baritone
- Trombone
- Basses
- Timpani
- Percussion

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a single system across eight measures. The instruments listed on the left are:

Piccolo

Flute

Oboe

E♭ Clarinet

E♭ Clarinets

Alto Clarinet

Bass Clarinet

Bassoon

Saxophones

Alto

Tenor

Baritone

E♭ Trumpets (Cornets)

Horn

Baritone

Trombone

Basses

Timpani

Percussion



Piccolo

Flute

Oboe

E♭ Clarinet

E♭ Clarinets

Alto Clarinet

Bass Clarinet

Bassoon

Saxophones

Alto

Tenor

Baritone

B♭ Trumpets (Cornets)

Horn

Baritone

Trombone

Basses

Timpani

Percussion

This is a handwritten musical score for a large orchestra. The score is written on 24 staves, each labeled with an instrument or section. The instruments are arranged in a traditional orchestral layout. The notation is in a single system, with measures grouped by vertical bar lines. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes a variety of musical notations, including eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests. There are also some markings that look like 'x' or 'y' in some measures, possibly indicating specific performance techniques or editing. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The overall style is that of a professional musical manuscript.



Piccolo

Flute

Oboe

E♭ Clarinet

B♭ Clarinets

Alto Clarinet

Bass Clarinet

Bassoon

Saxophones

Alto

Tenor

Baritone

B♭ Trumpets (Cornets)

Horn

Baritone

Trombone

Basses

Timpani

Percussion

*Handwritten musical score for a large orchestra. The score is written on multiple staves, each labeled with an instrument. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *cresc.* and *f*. The score is written in a single system, with the instruments listed on the left and the corresponding staves on the right. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests, indicating a complex and detailed musical composition. The score is written in a single system, with the instruments listed on the left and the corresponding staves on the right. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests, indicating a complex and detailed musical composition.*



Interlude

Piccolo

Flute

Oboe

E♭ Clarinet

E♭ Clarinets

Alto Clarinet

Bass Clarinet

Bassoon

Saxophones

Alto

Tenor

Baritone

B♭ Trumpets (Cornets)

Horn

Baritone

Trombone

Basses

Timpani

Percussion

This is a handwritten musical score for a large orchestra, titled "Interlude". The score is written on multiple staves, each corresponding to a different instrument or section. The instruments listed on the left include Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, E♭ Clarinet, E♭ Clarinets (multiple staves), Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, Saxophones (Alto, Tenor, Baritone), B♭ Trumpets (Cornets), Horn, Baritone, Trombone, Basses, Timpani, and Percussion. The musical notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The score is written in a clear, legible hand, and the overall layout is organized and professional.



Piccolo

Flute

Oboe

E♭ Clarinet

E♭ Clarinets

Alto Clarinet

Bass Clarinet

Bassoon

Saxophones

Alto

Tenor

Baritone

B♭ Trumpets (Cornets)

Horn

Baritone

Trombone

Basses

Timpani

Percussion

Handwritten musical score for a large orchestra, featuring various woodwinds, brass instruments, and percussion. The score is written on multiple staves, with dynamic markings (f, ff, cresc) and articulation (acc) visible. The bottom right corner includes the notation "BD".



Handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra. The score is written on multiple staves, each labeled with an instrument or section. The instruments listed are:

- Piccolo
- Flute
- Oboe
- E♭ Clarinet
- B♭ Clarinets (three staves)
- Alto Clarinet
- Bass Clarinet
- Bassoon
- Saxophones (Alto, Tenor, Baritone)
- B♭ Trumpets (Corns) (three staves)
- Horn (two staves)
- Baritone
- Trombone (two staves, with "adue" marking)
- Basses
- Timpani
- Percussion

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *p*, *f*, *adue*). The notation is handwritten and appears to be a working draft or a composer's score.



Piccolo

Flute

Oboe

E♭ Clarinet

B♭ Clarinets

Alto Clarinet

Bass Clarinet

Bassoon

Saxophones

Alto

Tenor

Baritone

E♭ Trumpets (Cornets)

Horn

Baritone

Trombone

Basses

Timpani

Percussion

*Handwritten musical score for a large orchestra. The score is written on multiple staves, each labeled with an instrument. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The instruments listed are: Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, E♭ Clarinet, B♭ Clarinets (multiple staves), Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, Saxophones (Alto, Tenor, Baritone), E♭ Trumpets (Cornets), Horn, Baritone, Trombone, Basses, Timpani, and Percussion. The score is written in a single system, with measures grouped by vertical bar lines. The notation is in a standard musical notation style, with treble and bass clefs used for different instruments. The score is handwritten, with some corrections and markings visible. The page is numbered 10 at the bottom right.*



**In happy remembrance of the 100th birthday anniversary of Andres Bonifacio (Nov. 30, 1863—Nov. 30, 1963).**

### **ANDRES BONIFACIO ON REVOLUTION**

"It is time for the light of truth to shine... now is the time for the Filipinos to know the sources of their misfortunes."

### **JOSE RIZAL ON REVOLUTION**

"I will urge the people to rise against this oppression and proclaim the eternal right of man to win his freedom."



ANDRES BONIFACIO  
Centennial Stamp



Painting by Fernando Amorsolo (1940) showing Andres Bonifacio tearing the "cedula" and urging the people to rise against Spain.



Painting by Fermin Sanchez (1961) showing Jose Rizal speaking before some Filipino patriots on Filipino freedom.



STAMP ON JOSE RIZAL

Compliments of Professor DIOSDADO G. CAPINO: 155 Cordillera, Sta. Mesa Heights  
Quezon City, Philippines

(Spreading Jose Rizal's universal ideas through stamps: No. 29)





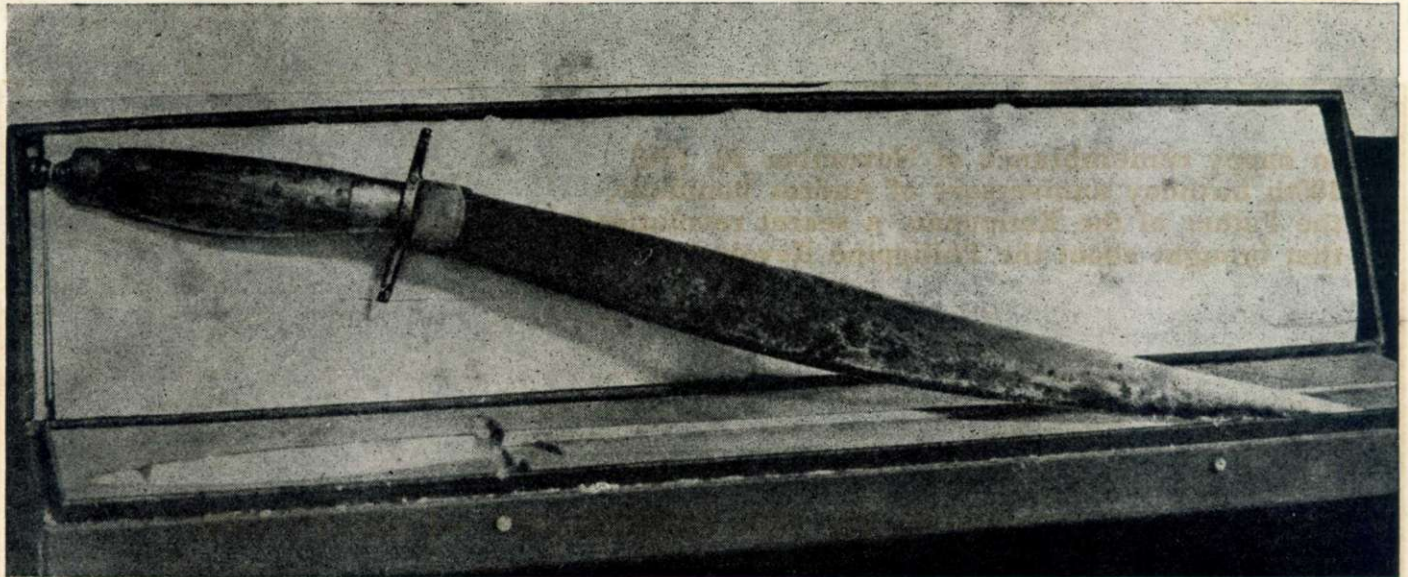
CENTENNIAL STAMP  
(commemorating the 100th  
birthday anniversary of Andres  
Bonifacio: November 30, 1863-  
November 30, 1963)

Jose Rizal founded the *Liga Filipina* on July 3, 1892 to unite the Filipinos, give them mutual protection, defend their human rights, encourage instruction, agriculture, and commerce, and to study and apply reforms.

Andres Bonifacio founded the Katipunan on July 7, 1892 after Jose Rizal was ordered exiled to Dapitan. The Katipunan was the society that began the revolution against Spain.



JOSE RIZAL  
(A Sketch of Himself in Germany)



Bolo Used by Bonifacio During the Philippine Revolution

(Capino Pictorial Collection)

### ANDRES BONIFACIO ON OFFERING OUR LIFE TO OUR COUNTRY

"Unto her in holocaust loving  
The last drop of your blood you must offer,  
If to free her your life you have given,  
Yours is glory then and redemption."

### JOSE RIZAL ON OFFERING OUR LIFE TO OUR COUNTRY

"I die just when I see the dawn break,  
Through the gloom of night, to herald the day;  
And if color is lacking my blood thou shalt take,  
Pour'd out at need for thy dear sake,  
To dye with its crimson the waking ray."

Compliments of Professor DIOSDADO G. CAPINO: 155 Cordillera, Sta. Mesa Heights  
Quezon City, Philippines





**CENTENNIAL STAMP**  
(commemorating the 100th birthday anniversary of Andres Bonifacio: November 30, 1863—November 30, 1963)

Andres Bonifacio was both a man of action and organizer of the first degree. Through the revolutionary society, the Katipunan, he harnessed the misdirected energy of the common man into a force that resulted in the Philippine Revolution, the greatest achievement in Philippine history.



**JOSE RIZAL**  
(Medical Student in the Philippines, 1878-1882)

**In happy remembrance of November 30, 1963  
100th birthday anniversary of Andres Bonifacio,  
the Father of the Katipunan, a secret revolutionary society  
that brought about the Philippine Revolution.**

### **ANDRES BONIFACIO ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DEATH FOR ONE'S COUNTRY**

"In the fury of our struggle, some of you might die in the midst of the battle, but this is an honor that will be a legacy to our country, to our people and to our descendants."

### **JOSE RIZAL ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DEATH FOR ONE'S COUNTRY**

"Some wills are broken, some individuals sacrificed, but this is of little import ... from the blood of those who fall new and vigorous offspring is born."

*Compliments of Professor* **DIOSDADO G. CAPINO:** 155 Cordillera, Sta. Mesa Heights  
Quezon City, Philippines

(Spreading Jose Rizal's universal ideas through stamps: No. 31)





CENTENNIAL STAMP  
(commemorating the 100th birthday  
anniversary of Andres Bonifacio:  
November 30, 1863—November 30,  
1963)

Andres Bonifacio, the greatest common man of the Philippines, was the apostle of the Philippine Revolution who firmly believed that only a revolution could end oppression of his people.



JOSE RIZAL  
(Sketch of Himself)

**In happy remembrance of November 30, 1963  
100th birthday anniversary of Andres Bonifacio,  
Father of Democracy in the Philippines.**

### **ANDRES BONIFACIO ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF RIGHTEOUSNESS**

“... prepare yourselves for the fight and rest assured that victory will be ours, for righteousness and the sanctity of duty are on our side.”

### **JOSE RIZAL ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF RIGHTEOUSNESS**

“Right and justice are on my side because my cause is that of the persecuted.”

*Compliments of Professor DIOSDADO G. CAPINO: 155 Cordillera, Sta. Mesa Heights  
Quezon City, Philippines*





**CENTENNIAL STAMP**  
(commemorating the 100th birthday  
anniversary of Andres Bonifacio:  
November 30, 1863—November 30,  
1963)

Andres Bonifacio, the Great Plebian, was the standard bearer of the Filipinos in their fight for freedom because of his absolute faith in democracy and in the triumph of its principles.



**JOSE RIZAL**  
(In Paris, France, 1885)

**In happy remembrance of November 30, 1963  
100th birthday anniversary of Andres Bonifacio,  
an "Apostle" of the Philippine Revolution.**

### **ANDRES BONIFACIO ON THE NOBLE CONDUCT OF FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM**

"... in order that the sacredness and honor of our country be made complete, in order that the world might witness the nobility of our character, let us not follow our enemy in this detestable conduct of the war (the massacre and brutal treatment of civilians)."

### **JOSE RIZAL ON THE NOBLE CONDUCT OF FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM**

"... We want the happiness of the Philippines, but we want to obtain it by noble means, for we are supported by right and therefore we must not do anything wrong."

*Compliments of Professor* DIOSDADO G. CAPINO: 155 Cordillera, Sta. Mesa Heights  
Quezon City, Philippines





**CENTENNIAL STAMP**  
(commemorating the 100th birthday anniversary of Andres Bonifacio: November 30, 1863—November 30, 1963)

"Andres Bonifacio, Father of Democracy in the Philippines, is best known as the flaming symbol of the Revolution ... with the aid of Emilio Jacinto, he endeavored to disseminate sound principles of government and correct citizenship."

President Sergio Osmeña

(November 30, 1937)



**JOSE RIZAL**  
(In Berlin, Germany, 1886)

**In happy remembrance of November 30, 1963  
100th birthday anniversary of Andres Bonifacio,  
the "Soldier" of the Philippine Revolution.**

### **ANDRES BONIFACIO ON RESPECTING THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE**

"I accede to your just petition (to the members of the Katipunan who wanted to establish a Supreme Government to direct the Philippine Revolution). ... I desire to ask you to recognize as a basis of agreement in this or in other meetings, which is: that we respect and obey the will of the majority."

### **JOSE RIZAL ON RESPECTING THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE**

"In newly born societies, the spirit of tolerance must reign ... in discussion, the conciliatory attitude must reign instead of the tendency to opposition... The individual should give way to the well-being of the country."

*Compliments of Professor DIOSDADO G. CAPINO: 155 Cordillera, Sta. Mesa Heights  
Quezon City, Philippines*

(Spreading Jose Rizal's universal ideas through stamps: No. 34)





**CENTENNIAL STAMP**  
(commemorating the 100th birthday  
anniversary of Andres Bonifacio:  
November 30, 1863—November 30,  
1963)

"In the greatest movement for Philippine freedom, Andres Bonifacio was the personification of action."

President Manuel Roxas

(November 30, 1946)



**JOSE RIZAL**  
(In Paris, France, 1889)

**In happy remembrance of November 30, 1963  
100th birthday anniversary of Andres Bonifacio,  
the flaming symbol of the Philippine Revolution.**

### **ANDRES BONIFACIO ON FORTITUDE AND COURAGE**

"Bear in mind that the cause of our sacrifices is the realization of the liberty of our country that will give us freedom."

### **JOSE RIZAL ON FORTITUDE AND COURAGE**

"If the Philippines shows fortitude and courage in this cruel and unequal fight (struggle against persecution in the Philippines) in spite of everything, the Filipinos will be worthy of freedom. ... Freedom is not easily achieved, nor is it given free and without cost."

*Compliments of Professor DIOSDADO G. CAPINO: 155 Cordillera, Sta. Mesa Heights  
Quezon City, Philippines*

(Spreading Jose Rizal's universal ideas through stamps: No. 35)





CENTENNIAL STAMP  
(commemorating the 100th birthday  
anniversary of Andres Bonifacio:  
November 30, 1863—November 30,  
1963)

"Andres Bonifacio was the Soul of the Philippine Revolution that asserted the right of the Filipinos to human rights and freedom."

President MANUEL L. QUEZON

(November 30, 1935)



JOSE RIZAL  
(In Paris, France, 1889)

**In happy remembrance of November 30, 1963  
100th birthday anniversary of Andres Bonifacio,  
the personification of human action in the struggle  
of the Filipinos for freedom.**

### **ANDRES BONIFACIO ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DEATH FOR COUNTRY**

"Your death will infuse life into our country and will serve as a sweet remembrance to your sisters and brothers (the members of the Katipunan) who will be left behind."

### **JOSE RIZAL ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DEATH FOR COUNTRY**

"What we need are people who in their imprisonments and banishments will exhibit courage and fortitude and so give to their country an example of zeal like the early Christian martyrs."

*Compliments of Professor DIOSDADO G. CAPINO:* 155 Cordillera, Sta. Mesa Heights  
Quezon City, Philippines

(Spreading Jose Rizal's universal ideas through stamps: No. 36)